

Meeting Proceedings (Public Comments)*
Greater Moose's Tooth 2 SEIS Public Scoping Meeting #1
Nuiqsut, Alaska August 22, 2016

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**Transcription Notes:*

- *Only audience comments, questions, and testimony are transcribed verbatim (as distinguished by italics). BLM commentary is summarized only.*
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Stephanie Rice (SR): overview of GMT2: ConocoPhillips submitted NOI – up to 48 wells – 8.5 miles pipeline, etc.

Stacie McIntosh (SM): right now, CD5 has been constructed and CPAI will begin road to GMT1 this winter, next project is GMT2

Robert Nukapigak: How much of that area under native corporations like Kuukpik and ASRC?

Stephanie Rice: Kuukpik has selected some of this land, but none of it has been conveyed yet.

Stacie McIntosh: But this little portion of it

Robert Nukapigak: Oh, OK. So once that has been conveyed and title has been exchanged that could be part of Kuukpik land...or?

Stacie McIntosh: It could be – Kuukpik has an outstanding entitlement... (have selected areas based on priority)

Margaret Pardue: Once it is conveyed will it change the status any?

Stacie McIntosh: Once is it conveyed – it will become Kuukpik corporation land

Robert Nukapigak: What if they decline it, how will Kuukpik board, (unclear) if they decline on that conveyed land? ... If they get the rights from BLM for the conveyed land or if they decline will Kuukpik lose that area? And give it back to BLM?

Stacie McIntosh: We can't deny it but what could happen but what could happen – once the full entitlement

Lisa Pekich (LP): I think they only have two sections left

Stephanie Rice: This is another map and it shows you how GMT2 is different from CD7 – yellow was the original proposal –

Stephanie Rice: Next I am going to go over the National Environmental Policy Act – any time needs – requires us to allow for public participation – disclose the negative effects

Stephanie Rice: So this is a graphic of the public process determine level of analysis required under NEPA

Stephanie Rice: Scoping is the process that identifies the issues that are going to be analyzed in the environmental analysis.

Stephanie Rice: There are the issues that BLM has identified to date – Social Impacts – subsistence impacts Air quality – Cumulative Impacts of existing development – reasonably foreseeable –

Margaret Pardue: Have you come up with a right date for when the cumulative impacts would have started? When the impacts started – like what year would you go back to? Like, the time Alpine started? Deadhorse started?

SF: Entire historical context of the project

Robert Nukapigak: So you mean like 20, 30 years?

Margaret Pardue: When NPR-A started?

Stacey Fritz: Yeah

Stacie McIntosh: The law – we've looked at Yankee whaling, that's when we start talking about cumulative impacts– draw on impacts –

Robert Nukapigak: Issues –I don't see water quality for the Right of Way on Fish Creek setback, it is right in the heart of the Fish Creek river and I don't see it on your research – should be identified on the Right of Way because people always usually like to go out to Fish Creek for caribou hunting and fishing so you want to identify that water quality in the Right of Way on the rivers since it is in the heart of the development area.

Stephanie Rice: No part of GMT2 in the Fish Creek area

Robert Nukapigak: But it is in the area of Fish Creek setback. You know, it doesn't matter how far it is from Fish Creek, but is in the (unclear)development area, you know. When you go on the ice road, (unclear: you see, criss-)cross Fish Creek every now and then. Water quality should be included to identify our resources too, you know. Should be on the list.

Stephanie Rice: Yeah we will add it to the list

Margaret Pardue: That is where fish and wildlife is.

Stephanie Rice: I think what you are talking about would be included in the biological resources... Access would be included in the socio-cultural systems

Robert Nukapigak: Most of the time, summertime, people use Fish Creek to go out caribou hunting mostly during the summer season. Yea, it takes longer to go there now. Go to the ocean, then go to Fish Creek. Takes a couple of hours.

Stephanie Rice: We will definitely be looking at impacts to subsistence activities

*Clarence Ahnupkana: Every, **every** summer we go Fish Creek. That our favorite spot, fishing and caribou hunting. Even springtime we go out there and go geese hunting. At the same time.*

Eunice Brower: yea, that's a lot of the social impacts - subsistence hunting, mostly, because that area is used for subsistence a lot of times.

Stephanie Rice: So maintaining access to that area the quality of that area..

Clarence Ahnupkana: Every year. Every year.

Eunice Brower: Especially the water quality because a lot of the times our animals they are in the water in that area. That area is a special area because too we want to protect our animals because we consume them, we want them to be in a good water quality like it should be. So that they can thrive because that is part of our, our lifestyle, too, we consume them. We want to protect our people and protect our health as well. We don't want to have to have animals that are contaminated or sick.

Stephanie Rice: Impacts to subsistence are definitely one of the things that we look at...

Robert Nukapigak: What about once that road is developed - how are they going to control the dust - dust pollution in that area? Because they'll be using that road 24/7, and they'll be, you know, summertime it is always windy and there is lot of dust. How will they control that area for it to keep it...(unclear)?

Clarence Ahnupkana: Like smoke pollution, dust pollution, dust flying all over. Just like Prudhoe! Like we go out in Prudhoe in summertime and we see the tundra, how it looks, how, how, we see it, and it is covered, and it's...

Robert Nukapigak: Watered down or are they going to paint that? Because most of the time, summer time, we start seeing a lot of west wind, lot of dust blowing.

Stephanie Rice: one of the things that we are going to be doing is air quality modeling – that is something that we, how often watered,

Margaret Pardue: And it will only be water, no chemicals, we don't want that in our rivers.

Clarence Ahnupkana: There will be, I mean, like if they build that road like Prudhoe, there will be air pollution like trucks, cars pollute like cars and trucks. You can see the smoke go any direction.

Stephanie Rice: That is what that air quality modeling is for –

Clarence Ahnupkana: Right now we could see Fish Creek, it is so, um, its so clean! the grass is so clean and bright. And when you look at Prudhoe tundra – look, there is dust on top. And we are going to see that, we are going to see that in the near future! Who knows? I don't know. Maybe I am not going to be able to eat plants, they will be air polluted, dust, scattered on that area. Like at Prudhoe Bay.

Eunice Brower: I'd say there is issues with emergencies, like if there is an adverse event, if your employees have to be evacuated because of some kind of emergency, whatever it is, they should also notify us here in this village because it is not so far - what measures are going to be happening, what kind of... Like what if we have to get evacuated too? Is there? Are we going to be notified? Last time there was no notification when something happened... somewhere, I forget where it was.

Stephanie Rice: Was it the Repsol incident?

Eunice Brower: Yes. And after that, there was a lot of people having respiratory issues and that probably could have been lessened, or, you know, people probably wouldn't have gotten sick as much with respiratory issues if we were notified as well. You know, not just the employees but also the village people.

Stephanie Rice: Looking at an emergency notification system –

Eunice Brower: Like maybe there is something we have to do to protect ourselves if there is some type of adverse event, if there is gas in the air or drilling mud. And you know, the drilling mud has chemicals in it. and It sits there, but it dries up pretty easily and it can easily get into our air. It can get turned to dust. And that, because, you know, it is so windy it can dry pretty fast and you know, particulates from that dust can get in the air and that can really affect a lot of people's respiratory especially around here, people have– they are more susceptible to respiratory issues because of that. And there's a lot of people that have sensitivities, they have asthma, the have... you know. Some people are more sensitive to those kinds of things. And the younger they are, and the older – the risk is even more.

Stephanie Rice: One of the other things that we are doing is called an (health) impact assessment – how has people's health changed over time – how best to notify the village of Nuiqsut –

Eunice Brower: Were still trying to work on the emergency part the, especially the emergency and reporting and where we would go to be evacuated. Were still trying to figure that out.

Margaret Pardue: Risk management of the North Slope Borough said they have an evacuation procedure for us but we did not like it and they have not come back to see what our input would be on that. They are supposed to have it for every village.

Eunice Brower: I'm thinking it would be similar to what your work would be like, you know, at your project site. Probably would be similar but I wouldn't know where, if you were to evacuate, where would they go? And then I am not sure about our village either, I mean, that is a good question.

Stephanie Rice: That is something that we would probably coordinate with CPAi–

Stacie McIntosh: As a result of Greater Moose's Tooth 1 this was brought up as something – there is a mitigation measure attached to GMt1 and we know that ConocoPhillips is working – one would hope – same disaster plan would apply to GMT

Lisa Pekich: October 5th we are coordinating a workshop with the NSB Risk Assessment, the State of Alaska, to help small communities do emergency response plans– inviting other key leaders – anybody wants to participate. They'll put that together. October 5th.

Stacey Fritz: Where

Lisa Pekich: Here

Eunice Brower: (unclear) I hope I am here that week – you never know what could happen.

Stephanie Rice: Any other issues that they want to talk about

Robert Nukapigak: I know climate change affects - have you guys released any recent information on how the Arctic is changing from (unclear) from climate change? You know most of the time that is always be an issue. Public meetings about the climate issues. So I don't know how far ConocoPhillips or any of the agencies provide any recent thing written about how the climate is affecting, climate change.

Stephanie Rice: I know there is a lot of information going on about climate change – will be looking at all the recent science

Robert Nukapigak: Because, you know, that was a big topic in our other meetings and I have heard it or read it about on Arctic Sounder about how Arctic is being changed and being affected from the development, from oil and gas or in other (unclear). I know they keep on doing reports but I haven't seen any from this area about how we are being affected from this climate uh, climate change. So, it would be nice to have you guys do a

research and see how far, the science or people that study climate change have, you know, conveyed their question you know, to develop (unclear) information. Because, you know, we like to hear it too, as a community and as an area resident, you know.

Stephanie Rice: That is excellent input

Margaret Pardue: Because of the axis tilting, I know the wind directions have changed.

Robert Nukapigak: Yea.

Margaret Pardue: Could that also changed the water current?

Stephanie Rice: That I cannot answer

Margaret Pardue: Can you find out? Because that could change the qaaktaq migration if the water changed.

Eunice Brower: They have been saying there is earlier spring, earlier fall, earlier migrations....

Robert Nukapigak: Or late winter. Yea. This year we had an early spring. And last couple summers we had a major flood.

Clarence Ahnupkana: Yup, there was a climate change. It changed. We have early spring and there was no snow right in almost mid-May! Used to have more snow until end of May, then there was first and second week of May – Gone!

Margaret Pardue: All gone. Things come up earlier.

Clarence Ahnupkana: Now today grass is getting yellow right in almost end of August.

Eunice Brower: Yeah it is earlier, it is changing

Robert Nukapigak: Yep

Eunice Brower: Now you have to prepare earlier... (unclear)

(Many voices on top of each other agreeing)

Clarence Ahnupkana: used to stay green mid-September now getting yellower right away.

Robert Nukapigak: So that would be nice if they start sending out news letters to the public how they study climate change in the artic region.

Stephanie Rice: – Yes we can talk to you throughout the process. they are a cooperating agency = if the community want a

Robert Nukapigak: Yes

Clarence Ahnupkana: Hey now, don't got too fast! We have to be prepared. Don't rush. We have to think first! We've got all evening

Stephanie Rice: Speaking of cooperating agencies – we will be having biweekly or monthly meetings – (lists the cooperating agencies)

Robert Nukapigak: What about um Kuukpik and ASRC going to be in that cooperating agency once they um, you conveying on that land? Are they going to be involved in that cooperating agency or are they going to be...?

Stephanie Rice: Kuukpik and ASRC are going to be involved because – not a coop

Robert Nukapigak: Because they are for-profit – oh OK

Stephanie Rice: ...They do have an interest but

Robert Nukapigak: OK, the reason why I ask is (unclear)

Stephanie Rice: They are not cooperating agents

Margaret Pardue: They will be invited to speak in the cooperating agency if we wish form them to.

Stephanie Rice: If you want them to make a presentation we will invite them – just like ConocoPhillips

Stephanie Rice: Next we are going to cover the purpose and needs statement

Stephanie Rice: There is one important thing to note – right now we haven't developed the alternatives - - the second alternative – if things just – once we sell the lease we have to allow –

Robert Nukapigak: How many proposed alternatives are there in that proposing area for GMT2?

Stephanie Rice: That is what we'll decide in the next months – usually around 4 – narrow it

Margaret Pardue: Does Conoco have an alternative yet?

Stephanie Rice: They do – the map that I showed you –

Stephanie Rice: So this is the projected schedule for GMT2 – residents of Nuiqsut can submit a comment at any time and we will consider it.

Robert Nukapigak: Until the final? Until it gets final?

Stephanie Rice: Yes –

Robert Nukapigak: Why can't the general public have until Aug 29 for public comment?... (unclear) ...why is that now?

Stephanie Rice: For the general public –

Robert Nukapigak: Oh OK

Stephanie Rice: Oct 2017 – Jan

Robert Nukapigak: That's when then the (unclear: development will start) after the decision is made? (unclear: development will start) then GMT2 will start up after that Record of Decision?

Stephanie Rice: These are all the ways that you can submit a comment – it's on all for these – phone me, mail your comment to state office. All of this information is on the hand-out so you don't have to memorize it right now.

Clarence Ahnupkana: You can help me memorize it.

Stacie McIntosh: That email address will be the same throughout the entire process.

Clarence Ahnupkana: So umm, when are you coming back?

Stephanie Rice: To be determined but we will be back.

Clarence Ahnupkana: When?

Stacie McIntosh: We are trying to work with the city of Nuiqsut. After the Tri-lateral

Stacey Fritze: After Whaling

(Various participants repeating: After whaling, oh ok, good... Etc.)

Clarence Ahnupkana: after whaling. So right now did you (unclear) public comment?

Stacie McIntosh: right now is scoping

Stephanie Rice: We are in the beginning of the process.

Clarence Ahnupkana: Just the beginning. Is it going to take like two years?

Margaret Pardue: at least two years

Clarence Ahnupkana: Two years. It's going to be like two years before it really happens.

Unidentified: So it's not happening now?

Margaret Pardue: It will be here before you know it.